茶樹不同停採處理對產量及品質之影響

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摘　要

目前本省所生產之部分發酵茶以春茶和冬茶二季品質最佳，且售價亦高，頗受消費者喜愛。而夏茶和六月白，由於氣溫高、日照長，產製茶葉苦澀味較重，不爲消費者喜愛。因此若能利用夏茶和六月白留養枝條，可減緩夏茶及六月白產銷的問題。更能有效促進茶樹生育，增強生長勢。

爲此，本研究擬進行最適留養枝條時機及剪枝適期俾能再有效調節產期，本試驗品種以台茶 12 號和青心烏龍爲兩品種，分別於本場及文山、魚池、台東等三分場，依當地氣候環境進行各項處理工作。

初步獲知，在三種不同停採處理下，對茶葉產期有明顯效果，特別是夏茶、六月白及秋茶停採，留養枝條可提早冬茶採摘，其葉面積、芽數、芽重較其他處理爲多且重，至於樹冠大小，樹高及茶芽農藝性狀等亦有差異。

Effect of Stop-Plucking Treatment on Yield and Quality of Tea

Taiwan Tea Experiment Station

Summary

Spring and winter tea produced in Taiwan tends to have better quality and selling price as compared to that of other two seasons, making the tea in more demand by consumers. Experiments were conducted at yangmei, shidin, yuchi and Taitung, respectively, trying to regulate tea production, especially ehancing and advancing spring and winter tea. According to our first year results, differents Stop-plucking treatments had significant effects in regulating tea harvest dates. In paiticular suspension of summer and autumn plucking (retaining tea flushes) had obvious effects on advancement of winter crop which leaf area, flush number and flush weight were the highest among all treatments.